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FOREST TRIBES IN INDIA.

A brief account of the forest tribes of India appears in the chapter on forests in the new Imperial Gazetteer. In the creation of state forests the forest, first as an explorer and then as a pioneer, finds his sphere of action in advance of the wave of civilization caused by increased prosperity in the more settled lands. In his preparations for the requirements of the future he comes in contact with forest tribes who, whether timid or ferocious, simple or cunning, all possess the common characteristic of viewing with intense jealousy any interference with the habits and customs of their primitive life. To them, though perhaps they only dimly realize it, the advance of civilization must mean either extinction or absorption into a population possessing a stronger vitality. The policy of the Government of India is to permit no sudden imposition of restrictions that may alter the accustomed mode of life of these tribes, but rather to win confidence by kindness, and thus gradually to create self-supporting communities acknowledging the state as arbitrator of those questions hitherto decided by might rather than by justice. It is in the manner of giving effect to this policy that the success of the inauguration of forest conservancy often depends; for here, even more than in the comparatively civilised parts of the Empire the work of the Forest Department, can only commence with the acquiescence of the inhabitants, and only progress with their assistance.

With very few exceptions all forest tribes depend to a certain extent on agriculture to supplement their food supply, even though hunting, fishing, and the collection of forest products may form the most important point of their occupation. Most of them are not made of necessity, they move in quest of game and practise shifting cultivation at their temporary headquarters; all are armed with the best weapons they can manufacture or procure; and as a rule tattooing in red or blue, or other methods of permanently impressing the tribal marks on the skin, are largely resorted to. It is evident that with the restriction of the large areas over which these tribes are wont to roam, and the resulting diminution in the supply of food that the forests can afford, the formation of villages possessing permanent cultivation must gradually cease, and in the first instance such villages are self-supporting even to the smallest detail of domestic requirements. Yet in time many savage customs and arts no longer necessary in a settled life will entirely disappear.

Probably the most primitive of all forest tribes are the Jarawas of the Andaman Islands. They are true forest folk who never leave the deep shade of evergreen forest, and subsist solely on the animal and vegetable life around them. Totally ignorant of agriculture, they have only recently made acquaintance with the value of metals and are now ready to take life, or to risk their own, in order to acquire an iron implement which shall make its possessor superior to his fellows. With them it has hitherto been impossible to open up friendly relations, and the armed escort that must accompany the workers in their forests is not always successful in protecting men and elephants from their arrows. Numerous tribes, such as the Chins and the Nagas, still exist in the wild forest of Burma and Assam, who though warriors and hunters, yet have permanent villages, more useful as tribal strongholds than as centres of agriculture. It is but a few years since entry into their territory meant death or slavery, and still more recently their well-organized raids were a terror to the surrounding country. To-day they are gradually renouncing their savage life, for a knowledge of the power to punish followed by confidence, first in the individual and then in the Government, works wonders even in a single generation. More directly under these restraining influences are the Kachins and Karens of Burma. The former possess no written language, they are worshippers of demons with whom imagination thickly peoples the forest, hospitable but revengeful and unforgiving, and delighting in the most persistent blood-feuds; the latter are more advanced, reserved, and suspicious, yet mixing with the people around them and tending largely to Christianity in the place of a lost religion. Both practise shifting cultivation, both are hunters who also hold human life of small account. Other tribes, less in number and of small importance either politically or to the Forest officer, are found surviving in almost every province of India. Under a less gentle rule they would long ago have disappeared; at the present time their protection and maintenance are often a first charge on the forest estate of the Empire, and in many localities the extension of forests and their management must continue to depend to some extent on the treatment and require-ment of these jungle dwellers.

SUGAR IN INDIA.

The importance of India as an outlet for best sugar and its influence as such upon the markets of the world were never more clearly shown than in the statistical year 1906-07. On the other hand her potentialities as a producer of cane sugar are yearly attracting greater attention. In these circumstances it has been considered worth while to bring up to date and to re-issue in pamphlet form with considerable additions, a series of articles on sugar in India which have appeared from time to time in the "Indian Trade Journal," the organ of the Indian Commercial Intelligence Department. The pamphlet is called "Notes on Sugar in India" by Frederick Noel-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, India, and is obtainable from the Superintendent, Government Printing, Hastings Street, Calcutta, or from any bookseller. The price is Rs. 1.80 or, in the United Kingdom, 2s. 3d. It relates the early history of sugar as an article of trade and the evolution of the present industrial and fiscal systems that affect it. The origin and growth of bounties are described and the influence they exerted on the internal trade of the countries of production. A chapter deals with the constitution and operations of the Cartel. The bulk of the pamphlet relates more particularly to India, and these sections show full statistics of the Indian demand and consumption, of imports and exports, and of area, production and prices (so far as possible) since 1884-85. The last chapter is devoted to an exposition of the date showing the scope in various provinces for the establishment of sugar factories. The statements exhibit for each district the quantity and proportion of its total area which is under sugar cane as indicating the supply of the raw material; and, on the other hand, the total popula-tion and the density of population and the importance of neighbouring towns indicating the extent of the potential demand. The data given in these statements are quite sufficient to enable anyone who contemplates engaging in the industry to select those places that merit special study as possible sites. The appendices consist of a tabular précis of the Indian Import Duties levied on sugar under the various Acts, and of a full index for reference purpose.

WEL-HAI-WEI.

The *Shanghai Mercury* noting that the Peking correspondent of *The Times* has been pleading for the retention of Wei-hai-wei, says:—The attitude which that distinguished gentleman has taken up is just the one we should have expected him to take, but the very fact that he finds it necessary to plead is an indication that the question is being mooted. It is to be hoped that in this matter *The Times* will have its usual weight and influence not on you public opinion, but on the home government. There is at present no Palmerston in the cabinet, and anything which rankles, or tends to make, backbone is to be welcomed.

It is matter for regret that the question of the restoration of Wei-hai-wei should be raised at all. It only gives rise in the mind of the Chinese Government to hopes and desires doomed to disappointment, and when the disappointment comes it frequently expresses itself in accusations of falsehood and the like.

With the actual merits of the whole question we have no space at this moment to deal but one or two things are quite clear.

The first is that when the Wei-hai-wei was handed over to the British as the equivalent of Port Arthur the stipulation that it should be held as long as Russia held Port Arthur was only the particular form of a general proposition; and it was tacitly understood that the occupation of Port Arthur by any Foreign Power would be regarded as justification for the continued holding of Wei-hai-wei. Thus when Port Arthur passed from the hands of Russia to those of Japan the implicit, though not the explicit, conditions were in no way changed, and hence the retention of Wei-hai-wei is British hands.

The second point we would note is that there is a limit to complaisance beyond which it is dangerous to go. The prestige of Britain in the Far East has not yet recovered from the dimming which it sustained at the very end of last century, and whilst we would recognise the virtue of the injunction that to whomsoever taketh our coat we should give our cloak also, we do not see that any logical necessity compels us to offer our naval bases to those who would reduce our Indian revenue, for whilst we could afford to pay for the latter we could not in any way compensate ourselves for the former, and it is to be most abhorred that the former is one of the collateral securities for the peace of the East. Take away the naval bases of Britain and other Powers in the Far East, and there would reign a chaos only imaginable in the Celestial and one other Empire.

BELFAST AND THE CLYDE.

An authorised statement has been issued concerning what claims to be one of the largest combinations in the world for the building and complete equipment of war vessels and other ships. Negotiations have been carried on for some months between Sir Charles McLaren, M.P., chairman of John Brown and Co. (Limited), and Lord Pirrie, the chairman of Harland and Wolff (Limited), for a union of the two firms. The terms as finally arranged and approved by the board of John Brown and Co. pro ido not form an amalgamation, but for an exchange of a certain proportion of shares in the two firms, which will ensure friendly co-operation in matters of business and finance. The share capital of John Brown and Co. (Limited) will be increased to meet the necessary issue. The capital assets of Harland and Wolff (Limited) are made up not only of the extensive shipyard and engine works at Queen's Island, which are probably the largest in the world, but of the reserves represented by various investments of great value.

The distribution of business between the two yards will follow natural lines. At the same time, the cost of building will be cheapened, and the duplication of certain classes of plant can be avoided in future. In other respects, no change will take place in the management or administration of either firm, as they remain distinct both in capital and staff and boards of directors. John Brown and Co. (Limited) and their subsidiary companies, of which Thomas Firth and Sons (Ltd.), Sheffield, the most important, will find a steady market for their shafting, dies, cables, heavy steel forgings, and castings, and turbine machinery required by the Belfast firm. The great repairing works at Southampton, which are now under construction by the Belfast firm, will also relieve both yards so far as may be desirable in case of a glut in repairing work. With regard to tonnage output, both firms have been frequently at the head of the list. They will employ in collieries, blast furnaces, iron mines at home and abroad, steel works, armour plate mills, ordnance works, and in their engineering works and shipyards, over 30,000 men, earning more than £2,250,000 in a year in wages.

John Brown & Co. (Limited) are closely allied with Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited), as partners in the Coventry Ordnance Works (Limited), one half of the shares in this concern belonging to John Brown and Co. (Limited), the other half held by Cammell, Laird, and Co. (Limited) and the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company (Limited), which will shortly be the case, John Brown and Co. (Limited) will stand on the same footing as Vickers, Son, and Maxim (Limited) and Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co. (Limited) in regard to the complete equipment gun mountings, and armour plates, while the latter are more advanced, reserved, and suspicious, yet mixing with the people around them and tending largely to Christianity in the place of a lost religion. Both practise shifting cultivation, both are hunters who also hold human life of small account. Other tribes, less in number and of small importance either politically or to the Forest officer, are found surviving in almost every province of India. Under a less gentle rule they would long ago have disappeared; at the present time their protection and maintenance are often a first charge on the forest estate of the Empire, and in many localities the extension of forests and their management must continue to depend to some extent on the treatment and require-ment of these jungle dwellers.

PAMPERED INCAPACITY.

Thoughtful men cannot fail to see with some anxiety the proposals of the Government for dealing with the Irish evicted tenants. That Mr. Birrell is not solely to blame for the production of the present Bill may be admitted at once. A large part of the responsibility for legislation of this character unfortunately rests with the Unionist party. Mr. Wyndham, in dealing with the question of land purchase in 1903, thought that he could settle the question of the evicted tenants by making special provisions to enable them to get back to their holdings or to other holdings on easy terms. The main result of his efforts has been to multiply the number of incapable persons claiming special favours from the State. The majority of landlords in Ireland, as elsewhere, are naturally willing to take back a capable tenant; the trouble is to find a holding for the man who has proved his incapacity to manage a farm successfully. Under Mr. Birrell's scheme it is apparently intended that room shall be made for these incapable by expelling from their holdings the farmers who are now in possession. If such a proposal were put forward for English farms a storm of indignation would sweep over the country; but in Ireland's scheme for reversing the natural laws of industry and progress can command popular support, and that is why Ireland goes backward while England and Scotland go forward.

JAPAN AND KOREA.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MARQUIS ITO.

In an after-dinner speech at Seoul, Marquis Ito said that Korea was inclined to help Japan in her independence herself, which Japan eagerly endeavoured to protect. When the Japanese gun-boat *Uryu* was fired upon by the Koreans in 1875, a question arose in the Japanese Government as to whether the Korean Government should be questioned, or the Chinese Government, which claimed Korea as a Chinese possession, should be held responsible for the outrage. After protracted discussion, it was agreed that although Korea observed the Chinese Peninsula, the Peninsula was not a legitimate possession of China, and it was decided to question the Korean Government. The late Count Kuroda and Count Inouye were sent to Korea to demand redress, when they concluded a Treaty with Korea on an equal footing, and thus Korean independence was established for the first time by act of Japan.

After the Seoal disturbance in 1885, continued the Resident-General, he visited China as Japanese Ambassador, and conducted negotiations with Li Hung-chang for the settlement of the Korean question. At first Li insisted that Korea was a possession of China but eventually he gave way, and an Agreement known as the Tientsin Treaty was signed, by which the Chinese Government recognised the independence of Korea, the United States and other Powers also acknowledging Korea as an independent State. Despite the fact that Japan and all other Powers recognised Korean independence the prejudiced and bigoted Koreans were inclined to regard this country's possession of China. From this fact the Japanese Emperor of 1894 originated, and by the Shimomosaki Treaty China confirmed her recognition of the independence of Korea.

Again, it was to a large extent the condition of Korea which brought about the Russo-Japanese war. Thus the disposition of the Koreans to associate with or even to give the strongest support to Japan stood in a position to protect Korean independence to the utmost on every occasion that independence was threatened. At last the name of Korea was changed from *Choson* to *Konkoku*, and the King became Emperor. The country was divided into thirteen provinces instead of eight, and Korea was maintaining her independence under the protection of Japan. It was a pity that the Koreans were given to misunderstanding Japan, thinking that she was striving to deprive Korea of her independence, and entirely overlooking the fact that Japan had saved Korea from the yoke of China, and placed her an independent basis.

Viewed from the point of the interest of Japan, it was expedient that Korea should remain independent, continued the Marquis. If Korea fell into the hands of another Power it would be because of menace to Japan, which was separated from the Peninsula only by a narrow channel. It was, therefore, expedient for Japan to assist Korea in developing her wealth and strength, so as to enable the Koreans to stand independent and manage their own State affairs. Relations between Japan and Korea being such, the Koreans had shown much ingenuity towards Japan, and during the last war they were constantly endeavouring to complicate and intrigue against Japan, while they did nothing for her. If the Koreans were allowed to act in such a way longer, Japan and Russia would be involved in great trouble, and to save the two countries from future complications Japan took charge of the foreign affairs of Korea by the Treaty of 1905. That was done for the purpose of isolating the seeds of the Korean conspiracy and intrigue, and to ensure the peace of the Far East. Marquis Ito then pointed out that in his recent audience with the Korean Emperor he had given his Majesty advice, pointing out that although the diplomatic affairs of Korea were entrusted to the Japanese Government, he had been concerned in an intrigue and had despatched a deputation to The Hague Conference. There were no loyal and faithful officials in Korea, and the Emperor was surrounded by flatterers, who were only eager to court his favour for their own ends. There was an old saying—"If a King has not seven servants who remonstrate with him, his country will be ruined." The Marquis told the Emperor that he had seven such loyal servants, and added that he was quite ready to serve so the Korean Emperor as loyally and faithfully as he served his Imperial Japanese Majesty. The Resident-General doubted if his advice had any effect on the ex-Emperor of Korea.

Marquis Ito described the Koreans, high and low, as men who delighted themselves indulging in combative and delusive utterances, and the principle of fidelity was unknown to them. He deprecated the opinion in favour of annexing Korea and declared that annexation was no use. It would only add to the burden of Japan, without any benefit. What was wanted was to cultivate the abilities of the Koreans towards self-government. When the Koreans had been led into civilisation, and their wealth and strength had been fully developed, the time could never come when the Koreans would open fire on Japan. It would be to the advantage of Japan to teach the Koreans, and strengthen their military power, develop the country financially and advance national education, and finally to lead them to adopt a constitutional form of government, as Germany has done with Wurttemberg.

Upon the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Nakamura Yaroku, a leading spirit of the Japan-Korea Society, spoke of the Society's objects, and urged that the Koreans should be assisted to advance in modern civilisation. The Japan Chronicle, the *Seoul Press* of July 23rd says:—

We deeply regret that we are unable to report any improvement in the situation. To tell the truth, the confusion is becoming worse confounded, for which the responsibility rests with the ex-Emperor. Nothing in his past career, it is true, warranted us to believe that he would be long content to remain outside the pale of politics; that he would sooner or later try to remove a political ascendancy seemed tolerably sure. We however, thought, if he had not wisdom enough to make a dignified exit from an impossible position, he had sufficient sense to remain passive for the present, at all events. It was, therefore, with painful surprise that we learned sometime on Sunday that he had been guilty of an act of open defiance of the new Emperor. At midnight on Saturday the ex-Emperor summoned to the palace and personally appointed Pak Yong-hio Minister of the Imperial Household. Pak had the impudence to call on Marquis Ito on Sunday morning and announced his appointment. One can easily imagine that Pak had soon to take leave of the Resident-General, sincerely wishing the ex-Emperor was followed some hours afterward by another scarcely less audacious. When the Cabinet submitted to the Throne for Imperial signature a draft Edict calling upon the people to keep peace and order, the Emperor was prohibited by his father from signing it, the latter insisting that it should be issued in his own name.

Now, what made the ex-Emperor regain his old confidence so soon after his downfall we are not in a position to explain fully. But partial explanation seems to be found in the encouragement and support he received from a number of influential politicians and superior officers in the Army. We should not be at all surprised, if the dastardly part the soldiers play in the unfortunate incident of Friday last, and the mutinous spirit prevailing among the troops, were found to be the result of an understanding between the ex-Emperor and his abettors and supporters in Seoul.

The Ministers found themselves face to face with a situation demanding prompt and energetic action, and they proved themselves equal to the opportunity. They issued orders for putting under arrest the principal figures in the conspiracy mentioned above. Between midnight on Sunday and dawn on Monday, several important arrests were made, among them being Pak Yong-hio, Yi Dochi, Grand Chamberlain, Nam Chong-choi, Yi Kap, O Tam and Chang Keilim. Yi Hitu, Director of the Cadet Academy, is also wanted, but is still at large. These arrests, it is needless to say, were effected by Korean gendarmes and police. While these proceedings were going on, the Cabinet Ministers were closeted with the ex-Emperor the whole night until they got him a renewed and positive declaration of his abdication. He thus gave up his contention that under the recent so-called Edict of Abdication he still remained the Emperor, his eldest son being only ordered to direct affairs as his representative. At the same time the new Emperor has issued over his name an Edict in which His Majesty warns his subjects against any disloyalty toward him, and exhorts them in reliance upon him, to turn their energies to the advancement of civilization and national interests.

A BABY BY POST.

The Strand Board of Guardians are endeavouring to establish the identity of an infant which was placed in their charge under very peculiar circumstances last month.

At eleven p.m. on July 3rd a man, about thirty-five years of age, well dressed in a light suit, entered the West Strand Telegraph Office, in Adelaide Place, with a lady, and wrote a message on a form. He said he wished to have it sent by express messenger, and accordingly it was handed to Commissioner No. 1854 (William Sutton) to take to the address, "The Matron, the City of London Lying-in Hospital, City Road."

Meanwhile the lady, who was carrying an infant in long clothes, had gone outside the office and hailed a cab. The messenger came out of the office, and the gentleman asked, "Are you the man with the express letter?" The man replied, in the affirmative, and he was told to get into the cab; the baby was then placed in his arms—after being fondly kissed by the couple—and before the messenger had recovered from his astonishment, he found himself being driven towards the City Road. This is the last that has been seen of the man and his companion, a stylishly dressed, good-looking young woman of about twenty-two.

Arrived at the hospital, the Commissioner delivered his remarkable parcel with the letter, which, being opened, was found to contain the message, "Please take in the baby until tomorrow. Am writing." The night staff at the hospital had a consultation, and it was pointed out to the messenger that the institution was not a receiving home for babies, although lying in cases were treated. Consequently the Commissioner decided to return to the West Strand and report that "the human parcel" would not be accepted.

The Post Office authorities sought the aid of the police, and something of a dispute arose between the messenger and the police as to who should play the part of nursemaid as far as Bow Street. Eventually the Commissioner took the baby there. Thence the baby was taken to the Strand Workhouse, arriving there at five minutes to one on Thursday morning. Since then the police have been trying to trace the parents. They have not much to assist them. The promised letter has not arrived at the hospital, nor has anyone called. Not a mark can be found on the silk jacket, the bonnet socks, or underwear that the child was wearing. The mystery of the post-office baby was later cleared up. When the Strand Board of Guardians met to discuss the fate of the infant, Police-inspector Stockley came forward and made a statement. He said, a respectable man and his wife came to Bow Street and claimed the baby. The man was Mr. Cowling, one of the postmasters at Walton-on-Thames, and he had been in the employment of the Post Office for twelve years. His wife was about twenty-two. They got married about four months ago, neither of their parents—knowing of Mrs. Cowling's condition. They went to live at Walton, where the man was very well known. About a month later—three months ago—the man was ordered to Ewell, where he was unknown, for temporary duty. Soon afterwards the wife came to London, and the baby was born in the Queen Charlotte Hospital. Last Tuesday the husband was suddenly ordered back to Walton, and the question arose as to what was to be done with the baby. An advertisement induced the mother to visit Kensington, but the home of the people who had advertised for the children to adopt was so dirty that she would not leave her baby. They came to London with the intention of getting the child into an institution, but it was closed. Then occurred to them the idea of sending the child by express messenger in the way they did. Their whole idea was that Mrs. Cowling's parents should not know of the birth of the child.

At the police-station they remained quite voluntarily, said the inspector, but he did not charge them because he thought after hearing the circumstances the Guardians would decide not to press.

The Guardians decided to take no action in the matter, and the chairman announced his intention of paying all expenses which had been incurred by the Board.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen a little over the N.E. coast of China, and rises slightly in S. China and the Philippines. Pressure is relatively high over S. China and the S. part of the China Sea, with slightly lower pressure over the N.W. part of the China Sea and Tongking.

Light or moderate S.E. winds are likely to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and along the Northern shores of the China Sea.

The Japanese returns are lacking, this morning.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.49 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

S.E. winds, Hongkong & neighbourhood; light; shower. Formosa Channel. Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau. Same as No. 1. South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. Same as No. 1.

T. B. HALL & CO'S

"BOAR'S HEAD" BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT
IN
PINTS & SPLITS.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

MORE ABOUT CHARTREUSE.

Very interesting evidence was given before Mr. Justice Joyce on July 11th in the action brought by the order of Carthusian monks. It was an application to restrain the liquidators of their property in France—appointed when they were expelled from the Republic in 1903—and others from using the word "Chartreuse" in connection with liqueurs imported into this country.

M. Louis J. D. Baume, head of the house of the Carthusians at Tarragon, said he was technical director of the manufacture of the liqueur there. He had been a monk of the Order for thirty-four years. There were four separate parts of the manufacture. As technical director he had knowledge of all four, and the Father-General was the only other person in complete possession of the secret. Of the others engaged in the manufacture only one person had knowledge of each part, and

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed to THE DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: PRESS, Codes: A.B.C., Sh. Ed. Liever's.

P.O. Box, 32. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER TROOP
GYMKHANA.

THE GYMKHANA will be held, weather and state of ground permitting, on the 1st September, 1907, at 4 P.M., at the Polo Ground, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 P.M., when the Troop will be "AT HOME" to their Friends.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1353

NOTICE.

SUNDAY, the 18th August, being the Anniversary of the BIRTHDAY of HIS IMPERIAL AND ROYAL APOLLOGETIC MAJESTY FRANCIS JOSEPH I., Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Mr. de SZENTIRMAY de DARVASTO, Consul for Austria Hungary, will be pleased to receive Callers at the Imperial and Royal Consulate, Ice House Street, Princes Building from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1355

WANTED.

A GOVERNESS in a Coast Port Family, to teach 3 Children, English, French, Music, &c.

Apply to— Box 1617, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1356

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING,"

Captain A. E. Hollings, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 1351

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be loaded alone, at Consignee's risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 18th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undesignated.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 1352

TRANSLATED NOVELS (some illustrated), Addressed: Photos; catalogue free, or with sample, 2d. (letter postage)—A. DE SAUZE, 20, Rue de la Michodière, Paris.

1264

OREGON PINE LUMBER.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LIMITED have always in stock a supply of the above in all sizes. Prices may be obtained on application.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1907. 1359

NOTICE.

BILLS for all Monies due by us should be presented to me or before the 15th September, 1907. All outstanding amounts due to us, if not settled on or before the 15th September, 1907, will be passed into the hands of my Solicitors.

J. W. OSBORNE.

Hongkong, 15th July, 1907. 151

WANTED.

EUROPEAN ENERGETIC, Subr. Young Man for Canvassing Business of Wines and Spirits.

Liberary Pay and Commission.

Statistical qualification and age.

Apply by letter to— Box 1415, Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1346

FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES.

COMMENCING in September (afternoons). Further information on application to C. B.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1907. 1303

FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to— B. R.

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1343

SIEU TING.

SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 481

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 503

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

IT is proposed to form an Infantry Company with a Detachment Cyclists. All who are desirous of joining are requested to apply personally at the VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS, morning or afternoon.

A. J. THOMPSON, Captain, Staff Officer H.K.V.C.

Hongkong, 27th July, 1907. 1265

NAVY CONTRACT.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of "UPHOLSTERY WORK" from the 1st September, 1907 to H.M. NAVAL YARD, Hongkong.

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the NAVAL STORE OFFICER, H.M. Naval Yard, and should be returned not later than Noon the 22nd August, 1907.

A deposit of one hundred dollars (\$100) will be required when applying for tender forms. This will be returned if the tender be declined.

The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted and the right is reserved of accepting any portion of a tender.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1907. 1347

SANITARY BOARD OFFICE, Hongkong.

To the OWNERS OF DOMESTIC BUILDINGS.

TAKE NOTICE that under No. 5 of the DOMESTIC CLEANLINESS and VENTILATION BY-LAWS (as amended), every domestic building or part of such building within the Eastern Division of the City of Victoria, and the Eastern Division of Kau-lung, occupied by members of more than one family must be CLEANSED and LIME-WASHED THROUGHOUT by the owner during the months of July and August.

N.B.—The word "throughout" used in the notice means that the houses should be lime-washed in respect of all the walls of each room and staircase, all cubic partitions, stair casings and stair linings, all ceilings and the undersides of roofs, both in main buildings, offices and servants' quarters and inclusive of verandahs.

The backyard should have its containing walls lime-washed up to the level of the first floor.

Carved, painted or polished woodwork in good condition, however, need not be lime-washed, but must be cleaned.

The Eastern Division of the City is bounded on the West by Gilman Street and Peel Street. Kau-lung is divided into the Eastern and Western divisions by Robinson Road and a straight line drawn from the North and thence through the Yau-nai service Reservoir to the Northern boundary of Kau-lung.

G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

Dated this 1st day of August, 1907. 1333

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX CANVAS RELIANCE CROWN TARPAULING ARNOLD KARREBEG & CO. Sole Agents

295

MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD AND ENGINE WORKS, NAGASAKI.

CODE WORD: "DOCK". A.I. A.B.C. and Engineering Code Used NEW DOCK NOW OPEN.

DOCK No. 3.

Extreme Length... 722 feet Length on Blocks... 714 " Width of Entrance on Top... 96 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 88 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 344 "

DOCK No. 1.

Extreme Length... 523 feet Length on Blocks... 513 " Width of Entrance on Top... 88 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 64 "

DOCK No. 2.

Extreme Length... 571 feet Length on Blocks... 536 " Width of Entrance on Top... 66 " Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 " Water on Blocks at Spring Tide 22 "

PATENT SLIP.

Suitable for vessels up to 1,000

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamship "OURAMARU" (712 tons, 700 H.P.) specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear. always ready

Short Notice. 799

ON SALE.

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FOR 1907.

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A TABLE OF THE

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A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large airy and well furnished bedrooms, every room comfort. Fine view of the Harbour; terms moderate.

Apply to— Mrs. F. W. WATTS,

"Braeside," 20, Macdonald Road (late of "Tang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. 143

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On Sale at the HONGKONG "DAILY PRESS" Office or Agents in all the Ports of the Far East.

The Book will be sent by Registered Post (free) to any part of the World unrepresented by Agents on receipt of Money Order.

Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 1841

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 481

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

THE latest Method of the AMERICAN SYSTEM of DENTISTRY.

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 17th April, 1907. 503

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the Shareholders in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, THIS DAY (SATURDAY), the 17th August, 1907, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1907.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907. 1286

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, the 6th to the 17th day of August, 1907 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1907. 1287

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

A INTERIM DIV

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

CATHERINE APAR, British str., 1,730, W. D. A. Thomas, 16th August—Singapore 11th August—General—David Sassoon & Co. DERNER, British str., 1,562, J. Jenkins, 16th August—Swatow 15th Aug.—Chinese. DILESPARO, British str., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 16th August—Koh 11th August. General—Toyo Kisen Kaisha. KJED, Norwegian str., Holmøya, 16th August—Moji 20th August. Coal—Order. MICHAEL JESKE, German str., 95, H. Lindner, 16th Aug.—Hiphong, Tainan and Foochow 15th August, 16th and General—Jeske & Co. QUANTA, German str., 1,445 H. Madren, 16th August—Java Ports 7th August, Sagar-Java China-Japan Line. TEAN, British str., 1,346, A. Sommerville, 16th August—Manila 14th August, Hamp—Batterfield & Swire. TINHILL, British str., 361, T. R. Kedd, 16th August—Amoy 14th August, General—Arnold, Kurburg & Co. TUDOR PRINCE, British str., 3,767, H. N. McDougall—Keeling 14th August, General—Arnold, Kurburg & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE. 16th August. Cleopatra, British str., for Shanghai. Hough, British str., for Amoy. Hopk, British str., for Haiphong. Man, British str., for Shanghai. Taek, German str., for Jangkok. Pribiloff, German str., for Bangkok. Tudor Prince, British str., or Singapore. Zephyr British str., for Manila.

DEPARTURES.

16th August. CHIEN, Chinese str., for Canton. FRIED, German str., for Saigon. FRITHJOF, Norwegian str., for Swatow. HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong. HUE, French str., for K. C. Wan. KOREA, American str., for San Francisco. PITSCHER, German str., for Bangkok. VONKERTS, Austrian str., for Shanghai. VONKERTS, German str., for Saigon.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Derwent* reports light southwesterly wind and fine. The British str. *Tisca* reports light variable winds and fine clear weather; slight S. Easterly swell.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

Shantung, Lin Hsueh. August 16th. AMERICAN DOCKS—KOWLOON DOCKS—Vigilante. Glenfog, John. COSMOPOLITAN DOCKS—Riversdale.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

For SINGAPORE PENANG, AND CALCUTTA

THE Steamship

"ABRAZOON APAR," Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-DAY, the 17th inst., at Noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 124

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship

"TOURANE." Captain Lancelin, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about MONDAY, the 19th August.

For Freight, or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agents. Hongkong, 16th August, 1907. 2

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, ADEN, DJIBOUTI, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS

THE Steamship

"SALAZIE." Captain Aillaud, will be despatched for MARSEILLES, on TUESDAY, the 20th August, at 1 P.M.

This Steamer connects at Colombo with the Australian line *s.s. "Sydney"*, bound for Marsella via BOMBAY and Aden.

Passenger tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:

S.S. "DOLYNESSIEN" ... 3rd Sept. S.S. "TOURANE" ... 17th Sept. S.S. "AUSTRALIEN" ... 1st Oct. S.S. "MIRA" ... 15th Oct. S.S. "YARA" ... 29th Oct. S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" ... 12th Nov. G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1907. 2

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT MALABAR COAST).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR NEW YORK.

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SALE DAILY AT THE KOWLOON BOOK-STALL, MR. H. R. BUTTON JEE'S KOWLOON STORE, NO. 36, Elgin Road & Mr. AH YAT'S FERRY WHARF STALL.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

NOTICE TO KOWLOON RESIDENTS

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Hongkong, 22nd December, 1903.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "a," nearest Hongkong "b," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "c," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & RIG	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL...	ARCADIA	Brit. str.	—	A. L. Valentini	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 24th inst., at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MARSEILLES, &c., VIA PORTS OF CALL...	SALAZIE	Frenstr.	—	Allard	MESSENGERS MARITIMES.	On 20th inst., at 1 P.M.
MARSEILLES, HAVRE & COPENHAGEN...	TRANQUEBAR	Dan. str.	k. w.	Habel	MELCHERS & CO.	Middle of September.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wunnenberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 20th inst.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SLAVONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	H. Kirchner	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 17th September.
NAPLES, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON &c.	P. R. LUTTICLOUD	Ger. str.	k. w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 18th inst., at Noon.
NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE & HAMBURG...	HAMBURG	Aus. str.	—	A. Bilafer	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.	On 10th September.
TRISTE, &c., VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIA	Brit. str.	—	Martini	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	About 30th inst.
DUBHAN	BELLOPILS	Brit. str.	—	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO.	About 20th inst.
NEW YORK	TUDOR PRINCE	Brit. str.	—	McDougle	SHEWAN, TOME & CO.	About 15th inst.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	ABERDEEN	Brit. str.	—	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	SATSUMA	Brit. str.	—	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 7th September.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	UJAZZE	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 14th September.
VICTORIA (C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	EMPEROR	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 29th inst., at 4 P.M.
CALLAO AND IQUIQUE VIA JAPAN PORTS, &c.	TAITAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	PODWELL & CO., LTD.	On 11th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA...	THEMISTO	Aus. str.	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	TOYO KISEN KAISHA.	About 10th September.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA...	GLENFARG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	Middle of Aug.
EASTERN	TAIYUAN	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 21st inst., at Noon.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Aus. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	TOYO KISEN KAISHA.	On 1st inst., at Noon.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	L. Dawson	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	D. Lenz	MELCHERS & CO.	About 23rd inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	W. B. Brown	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th Sept., at 4 P.M.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 20th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 1st inst., at Noon.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 2nd inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 3rd inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 4th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 5th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 6th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 7th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 8th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 9th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 10th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 12th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 13th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 14th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 15th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 16th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 17th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 19th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 21st inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 22nd inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 26th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
PRINZ EUGEN-MUND	TRANQUEBAR	Ger. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAMUR, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. H. W. Keenick, R.N.R.	About 16th August	Freight and Passage.
MALTA	Capt. R. A. Peters	About 22nd August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	ARCADIA	Noon, 21st August	See Special of Call.
LONDON and ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, SUNDA, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	Capt. O. M. Montford	About 28th August	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, MANILA, and YOKOHAMA	Capt. F. E. Andrews, R.N.R.	About 30th August	Freight and Passage.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
CEBU & ILOILO	"SUNGKJANG"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.	
HOIHOI and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	On 18th Aug., 12 M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"YOCHOW"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"LIANGCHOW"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th Aug., 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA PORT	"TEAN"	On 20th Aug., 4 P.M.	
DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"TAIYUAN"	On 21st Aug., NOON	
SWATOW and SHANGHAI	"PAKHOI"	On 26th Aug., 4 P.M.	
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 10th Sept., 4 P.M.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled Table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates at all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

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BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

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COMPANY'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration)	TO LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
"EMPERESS OF JAPAN" 6,000	THURSDAY, 29th Aug.	16th Sept.
"TARTAR" 4,425	WEDNESDAY, 11th Sept.	5th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF CHINA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 26th Sept.	14th Oct.
"EMPERESS OF INDIA" 6,000	THURSDAY, 24th Oct.	11th Nov.
"MONTEAGLE" 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 6th Nov.	30th Nov.

"EMPERESS" Steamers will depart from HONGKONG at 4 P.M. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the INLAND SEA of JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA and VICTORIA, B.C. Connecting at VANCOUVER with a Special Mail Express and at QUEBEC with the Co.'s NEW PALATIAL "EMPERESS" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 22½ days from YOKOHAMA and 2½ days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 620; via New York 282. Intermediate Steamers at 12 Noon.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" and "TARTAR" carry Intermediate passengers only, at Intermediate rates, offering superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points AROUND THE WORLD.

SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passages, apply to D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Pedder Street and Praya opposite Blake Pier.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
YOKOHAMA and KOBE	"PRINZ S (GISMUND)"	About Friday 23rd August	Capt. D. LENZ
MAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and BREMEN	"PRINZ REGENT LUFTPOLD"	Wednesday 28th August	Capt. H. KIRCHNER
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"PRINZ HEINRICH"	About Wed'ay, 28th August	Capt. P. GROSCHE
KUDAT and SANDAKAN	"BOERNE"	About Saturday, 31st Aug., at 9 A.M.	Capt. F. SEMBILL
MANILA, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"PRINZ SIGISMUND"	Thursday, 12th Sept., at NOON.	Capt. D. LENZ

For further particulars, apply to NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1907.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW { "DAIJIN MARU" AND AMOY	WED'DAY, 21st August, Capt. T. Ito	at 10 A.M.

ANPING VIA SWATOW { "FUKUSHU MARU" AND AMOY

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. First-class Saloon Amidships. Unrivalled Table.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

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Hongkong 17th Aug. 1907.

T. ARAI, Manager.

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COALING STATION,
POELOE WEH, NORTH SUMATRA.

CABLE ADDRESS:—"HARCOAL" SABANG OR AMSTERDAM.

General Agent—G. A. WITT, London, E.C.

Coaling Agents—HALL BEYTH & CO., London, E.C.

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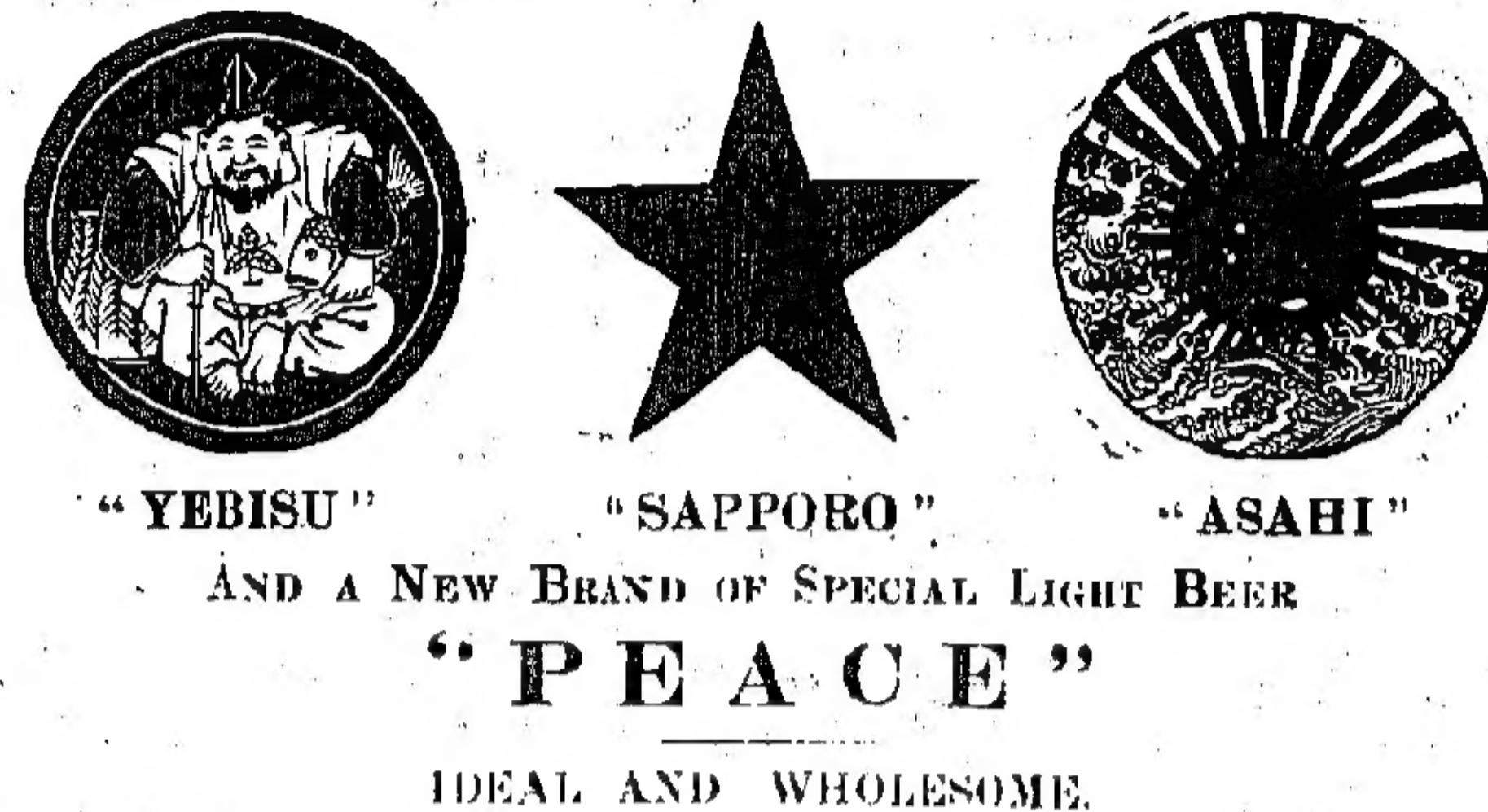
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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
YORK BUILDINGS. [200]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1906.

JAPANESE BEER.



IDEAL AND WHOLESOME.

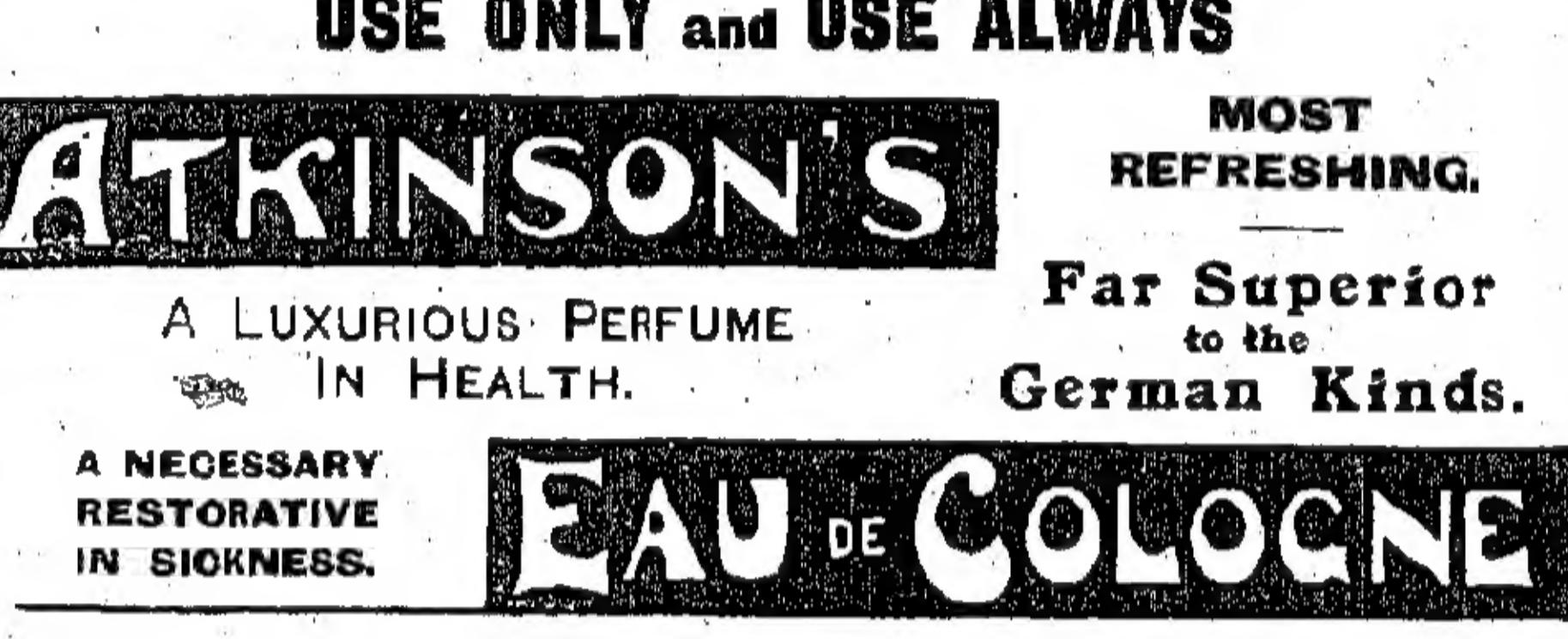
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NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

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Depositors may transfer at their option balances \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4% per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

J. R. M. SMITH
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1907. 22

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Subscribed Capital Fl. 10,000,000 (Paid up)
Reserve Fund Fl. 2,112,570.36 (217,048)

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SUN-OFFICE: THE HAGUE.

HEAD AGENCY: BATAVIA.

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Berlin; DEUTSCHE BANK, Brussels; BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS BAS.

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do. 6 do. 3 1/2 do.
do. 3 do. 3% do.

J. BOETJE, Manager.

No. 16, Des Voeux Road Central
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THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Yen 5,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP " 3,750,000

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Nanking, Nankai, Taiwan
Osaka, Tokio
Shanghai, Yokohama
Swatow

HONGKONG OFFICE:
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D. TOHDOW, Manager.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 842

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about Mex. \$5,000,000

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For 3 " 3 " "

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W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
Hongkong 24th July, 1907. 1239

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL \$10,000,000
RESERVE FUND Sterling Reserve \$10,000,000
SILVER RESERVE ... 11,00,000

RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPTORS 10,00,000

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Mr. HENRY KESWICK, — Deputy Chairman.

A. Fuchs Esq. E. Shalton, Esq.

E. Goetz, Esq. R. Shaw, Esq.

A. Hampt, Esq. H. A. W. Shad, Esq.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:

Hongkong—J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.

MANAGER:

Shanghai—H. E. R. HUNTER, Esq.

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HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.

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For 12 months, 4% per cent. per annum.

J. R. M. SMITH, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 14th June, 1907. 21

BANKS

DEUTSCH-ASIATISCHE BANK

CAPITAL FULLY PAID UP.—Sh. Taels 7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: SHANGHAI.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS, BEIJING.

BRANCHES:

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DEUTSCHE BANK (BERLIN), IN AGENCE DIRECTION DER DISCONTO-GESSELLSCHAFT

HONGKONG, 27th April, 1907. 1491

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NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL FUND 1st Decembe, 1905

217,837,119.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, £3,000,000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,750,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £6,750,000

1. FIRE FUNDS, £3,886,720 18 8

The Undesignated AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS

against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMEY & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 1491

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CARLOWITZ & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 28

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Hongkong, 13th August, 1906. 28

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Hongkong, 16th May, 1907. 115

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Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 24

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 478

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W. M. PARLANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED